

Pacific Northwest Bell

Sixteen Hundred Bell Plaza Seattle, Washington 98191

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SUPERFUND BRANCH

April 3, 1985

Ms. Judi Schwartz Superfund Branch M/S 525 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 1200 Sixth Avenue Seattle, Washington 98101

Dear Ms. Schwartz:

I have reviewed your letter of March 11, 1985 describing the remedial options necessary to clean up the Western Processing toxic dump site. It is evident that either a multimedia cap, excavation, or a combination of both are the most likely means of action.

Please be cognizant of the fact that Pacific Northwest Bell has an extensive east-west underground duct and cable system located on South 196th Street that extends easterly under the railroad tracks and serves a large industrial area to the east.

I am enclosing a copy of RCW 19.122 which stipulates that an excavator is responsible for notifying the owner through a one-number locator service prior to excavating within the vicinity of underground facilities. The excavator is also responsible for the necessary support and protection of the facilities during the construction period, including backfilling. We are also concerned about access to our manhole located on South 196th Street within the site boundry. Vehicular access will be necessary for maintenance and cable construction activities. Also the manhole lid must remain accessible for entry into the manhole.

Pacific Northwest Bell is not in opposition to capping or excavating, we only wish to bring these concerns to your attention to alleviate any unforeseen economic or construction problems concerning our underground system located within the site.

I wish to thank you for the cooperation and assistance your agency has given us in the past. If you have any questions or if I can be of any assistance please call.

Sincerely,

Duane E. Costa Staff Manager

Viane E. Corto

Room 2808

(206) 345-2972

Enclosure

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EB1146

NEW SECTION. Sec. B. The notification and marking provisions of this chapter may be waived for one or more designated persons by an underground facility owner with respect to all or part of that underground facility owner's own underground facilities.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstence is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. Sections 1 through 8 of this act shell it constitute a new chapter in Title 19 RCW.

Passed the House Webrusry 7 1984.

Passed the Senate Pebruary 22, 1984.

John a. Charberg

Approved March 7, 1984

Covernor of the State of Albatta

FILED

MAR 7 884

RCW 19.122

STATE OF WASHING TON

CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLED ENACTMENT

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 857

Chapter 144, Laws of 1984

48th Logislature Regular Session

Passed the House January 27 1884

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CERTIFICATION

2-27-84: The House concurred in the Senete amendments and passed the Bill as amended by the Senete.

Yeas 79 Nays 17

I, Dean B. Poster, Chief Clerk of the House of Representations of the State of Washington, do hereby varify that the attached is envelled Substitute House Bill No. 152 as passed by the House of Representations and the Senate on the dates hereon set

DEAN R. POSTER, Chief Clerk

B1148

- 1 (4) In any action brought under this section, the prevailing 2 party is entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. (1) An excavator who, in the course of excavation, contacts or damages an underground facility shall notify the utility owning or operating such facility and the one-number locator service. If the damage causes an emergency condition, the excavator causing the damage shall also alert the appropriate local public safety agencies and take all appropriate steps to ensure the public safety. No damaged underground facility may be buried until it is repaired or relocated.
- 11 (2) The owner of the underground facilities damaged shall arrange 12 for repairs or relocation as soon as is practical or may permit the 13 excavator to do necessary repairs or relocation at a mutually 14 acceptable price.
- 15 NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. An excavation of less than twelve inches
 16 in vertical depth on private noncommercial property shall be exempt
 17 from the requirements of section 3 of this act, if the excavation is
 18 being performed by the person or an employee of the person who owns
 19 or occupies the property on which the excavation is being performed.
- 20 NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. (1) Any person who violates any provision
 21 of this chapter, and which violation results in damage to underground
 22 facilities, is subject to a civil penalty of not more than one
 23 thousand dollars for each violation. All penalties recovered in such
 24 actions shall be deposited in the general fund.
- 25 (2) Any excavator who wilfully or multiclously damages a field26 marked underground facility shall be liable for treble the costs
 27 incurred in repairing or relocating the facility. In those cases in
 28 which an excavator fails to notify known underground facility owners
 29 or the one-number locator service, any damage to the underground
 30 facility shall be deemed wilful and multiclous and shall be subject to
 31 treble damages for costs incurred in repairing or relocating the
 32 facility.
- 33 (3) This chapter does not affect any civil remedies for personal 34 injury or for property damage, including that to underground 35 facilities, nor does this chapter create any new civil remedies for

i excavation.

- (6) "Identified facility" means any underground facility which is indicated in the project plans as being located within the area of 3 proposed excavation.
- (7) "Identified but unlocatable underground facility" means an underground facility which has been identified but cannot be located 7 with reasonable accuracy.
- (8) "Locatable underground facility" means an underground facility which can be field-marked with reasonable accuracy.
- (9) "Marking" means the use of atakes, paint, or other clearly 10 identifiable materials to show the field location of underground 12 facilities, is accordance with the current color code standard of the American public works association. Markings shall include identification letters indicating the specific type of the 15 underground facility.
- (10) "Person" means an individual, partnership, franchise holder, 16 association, corporation, a state, a city, a county, or any subdivision or instrumentality of a state, and its employees, agenta, or legal representatives.
- (11) "Reasonable accuracy" mesns location within twenty-four 20 inches of the outside dimensions of both sides of an underground 22 facility.
- (12) "Underground facility" means any item buried or placed below 73 ground for use in connection with the storage or conveyance of water. sewage, electronic, telephonic or telegraphic communications, cablevision, electric energy, petroleum products, gas, gaseous vapors, hazardous liquids, or other substances and including but not limited to pipes, sewers, conduits, cables, valves, lines, wires. manholes, attachments, and those parts of poles or anchors below ground.
- (13) "One-number locator service" means a service through which a 21 person can notify utilities and request field-marking of underground 22 factlities.
- MRW SECTION. Sec. 3. Before commencing any excavation, the excavator shell provide notice of the scheduled commencement of excavation to all owners of underground facilities through a one-SHB 857 - 2 -

I number locator service. If no one-number locator service is 2 available, notice shall be provided individually to those owners of 3 underground facilities known to or suspected of having underground 4 facilities within the area of proposed excavation. The notice shall 5 be communicated to the owners of underground facilities not less than 6 two business days or more than ten business days before the scheduled 7 date for commencement of excavation, unless otherwise agreed by the 8 parties.

Upon receipt of the notice provided for in this section, the 10 owner of the underground facility shall provide the excavator with il reasonably accurate information as to its locatable underground 12 facilities by surface-marking the location of the facilities. If 13 there are identified but unlocatable underground facilities, the 14 owner of such facilities shall provide the excavator with the beat 15 available information as to their locations. The owner of the 16 underground facility providing the information shall respond no later 17 than two business days after the receipt of the notice or before the 18 excavation time, at the option of the owner, unless otherwise agreed 19 by the parties. Excavators shall not excavate until all known 20 facilities have been marked. Once marked by the owner of the 21 underground facility, the excavator is responsible for maintaining 22 the markings. Excavators shell have the right to receive 23 compensation from the owner of the underground facility for costs incurred if the owner of the underground facility does not locate its 25 facilities in accordance with this section.

The owner of the underground facility shall have the right to 27 receive compensation for costs incurred in responding to excavation motices given less than two business days prior to the excavation 29 from the excavator.

An owner of underground facilities is not required to indicate 31 the presence of existing service laterals or appurtenances if the 32 presence of existing service laterals or appurtenances on the site of 33 the construction project can be determined from the presence of other 34 visible facilities, such as buildings, manholes, or meter and junction boxes on or adjacent to the construction site.

Emergency excavations are exempt from the time requirements for 36

- sotification provided in this section.
- If the excavator, while performing the contract, discovers
- underground facilities which are not identified, the excavator shall
- coase excavating in the vicinity of the facility and immediately
- motify the Owner or operator of such facilities, or the one-number
- locator service.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. (1) Project owners shall indicate in bid
- or contract documents the existence of underground facilities known
- the project owner to be located within the proposed area of
- excavation. The following shall be deemed changed or differing site
- conditions:
- (a) An underground facility not identified as required by this 12
- chapter or other provision of law; and
- (b) As underground facility not located, as required by this
- chapter or other provision of law, by the project owner or excavator
- if the project owner or excavator is also a utility.
- (2) An excavator shall use reasonable care to avoid damaging
- underground facilities. As excevator shall:
- (a) Determine the precise location of underground facilities
- which have been marked:
 - (b) Plan the excavation to avoid damage to or minimize
- interference with underground facilities in and near the excavation
- area: and

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- (c) Provide such support for underground facilities in and near
- the construction area, including during backfill operations, as may
- be reasonably mecessary for the protection of such facilities.
- (3) If an underground facility is damaged and such damage is the
- consequence of the failure to fulfill an obligation under this
- chapter, the party failing to perform that obligation shall be liable
- for any damages. Any clause in an excevation contract which attempts
- to allocate liability, or requires indemnification to shift the
- economic consequences of liability, different from the provisions of
- this chapter is against public policy and unenforceable. Nothing in
- this chapter prevents the parties to an excavation contract from
- contracting with respect to the allocation of risk for changed or
- 36 differing site conditions.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 857

State of Machineton 48th Lasialatura 1963 Regular Session

by Committee on Emergy & Utilities (originally sponsored by Representatives D. Noison, Issacson, Gellagher, Yodd and West)

Read first time January 20, 1984.

- AN ACT Relating to underground utilities: adding a new chapter to
- 2 Title 19 BCH; and prescribing possition.
- BE IT DIACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MASHINGTON:
- NEW SECTION. Sec. I. It is the intent of the legislature in
- enacting this chapter to soning responsibilities for locating and
- keeping accurate records of utility locations, protection and
- repairing damage to existing underground facilities, and protocting
- the public health and safety from interruption in utility services
- caused by demage to existing underground stillty facilities.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. Unless the context clearly requires
- otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this
- chapter:
- (1) "Business day" means any day other than Saturday, Sunday, or
- a legal local, state, or federal holiday.
- (2) "Damage" includes the substantial weakening of structural or
- leteral support of as underground facility, semetration, impairment,
- or destruction of any underground protective coating, bousing, or
- other protective device, or the severance, pertial or complete, of
- any underground facility to the extent that the project owner or the
 - affected utility owner determines that repairs are required.
 - (3) "Emergency" means any condition constituting a clear and present danger to life or property, or a customer service outage.
- (4) "Excavation" means any operation in which earth, rock, or
- 24 other material on or below the ground is moved or otherwise displaced
- by any mann, except the tilling of soil less than twelve inches in
- depth for agricultural purposes, or road and ditch maintenance that
 - does not change the original road grade or ditch flowline.
 - (5) "Excavator" means any person who engages directly in

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98195



School of Public Health and Community Medicine Department of Environmental Health, SC-34

October 11, 1983

Phil Peters Industrial Hygiene Division Department of Labor & Industries P.O. Box 207 Olympia, WA 98504

Ref. #75-5

Dear Mr. Peters:

The two referenced samples of sludge from a telephone cable vault adjacent to the Western Processors site were analyzed for metals by ICP-AE Spectroscopy and for Polychlorinated Biphenyls and other organics by gas chromatography. The results are summarized as follows:

P.C.B.s: Arochlor 1254 was detected at about 2 µg/gram sample. (2 ppm) Organic Solvents: None detected at identifiable levels which would be

about 50 ng/gram sample (50 ppb).

Metals: Major components: zinc - 3000 ppm

A1 - 6000 ppm

Minor components: Lead - 154, As-160

Fe - 148, Cu - 216 Mn - 320, Ni - 100

Trace components: Se 48, Cd 24, Cr 26

Co 10, Sb 70, T1 78

The minor and trace metals screened by ICP can be subject to interference from major components; therefore the reported values are approximate, should be considered a maximum value. We recommend further confirmatory analysis before (if) any action is taken based on minor or trace metal components.

Sincerely,

Lee E. Monteith

Lee E. Monteith Laboratory Supervisor

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STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL SAFETY & HEALTH
300 West Harrison Street
Seattle, Washington 98119
November 9, 1983

Mr. P. G. Mason Staff Specialist - Corporate Safety Pacific Northwest Bell 1600 Bell Plaza, Room 2011 Seattle, WA 98191

Report No. 2200

Dear Mr. Mason:

At your request, a health evaluation was conducted at two cable vaults adjacent to Western Processing site, Kent, Washington. The purpose of the evaluation was to determine concentration of contaminant(s) in the spaces and to recommend appropriate personal protective equipment for entry.

Please find enclosed sample data forms and laboratory analysis for water, sludge, and airborne samples collected. The bulk sludge sample collected at Manhole No. 194 did indicate low concentrations of heavy metals and PCB.

Safe entry and work operations can be accomplished through normal confined space entry procedures. If the spaces are extremely wet after pumping, ventilation should be maintained for a reasonable period of time to accomodate some modicum of dryness. Personal protective equipment should include rubber boots, impervious gloves (if practical), and disposable coveralls. Respiratory protection will not be required. Personal hygiene should include washing of exposed skin after work operations cease and before smoking or eating.

This completes the evaluation as requested. Should you have any questions in regards to the evaluation, sampling, or analysis, please give me a call at 281-5533.

SINCELETY YOURS

Richard H. Kost

Industrial Hygiene Consultant

RHK:mjw Enclosures cc: D.E. Costa



UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTONSWEET

Maggs Stiles M. KIRCHOFF

A. LENSCH

V. DAVIS

T. HUDSON

FILE 830.

RETURN TO_

School of Public Health and Community Medicine Department of Environmental Health, SC 31

Mr. Frank Blanchard, Safety Specialist Pacific Northwest Bell 3408 N.E. 4th Renton, WA 98055 H13/024 0

April 2, 1982
in Blanchards area
Kent.
cc: To Blanchard
original to T.A. Cook
wall 9/9/82

FYI- this involes a man

Dear Mr. Blanchard:

At your request the Department of Environmental Health conducted an industrial hygiene evaluation to determine the possible risk to Pacific Northwest Bell employees to contact with contaminated water in an underground vault.

The site was visited on December 3, 1981 and a sample of ground water which had flooded the vault was collected for chemical analysis.

Since there was no way of knowing the possible nature of the chemical contamination present in the vault, some reasonable assumptions were made as to the possible chemical nature of the contamination. The water was checked for its pH, which would be an indication whether the contamination was an acid or an alkaline material. The Seattle-King County Health Department was asked to determine if there was fecal coloform bacteria present which would indicate whether the ground water was contaminated by sewage. Finally, a simple head space analysis was conducted for the presence of hydrocarbons which may have entered the water from the adjacent chemical recycling plant.

All the above mentioned analysis proved negative. The pH of the water was 6.8 or essentially that of neutral water. Seattle-King County Health Department reported that there was 12 fecal coloform bacteria/ml of water, a result that is consistent with ground water that is not contaminated by sewage. In typical sewage contaminated water one would see hundreds to thousands of fecal coloform/ml. The hydrocarbon analysis revealed only a very moderate level of contamination which would not pose any significant health hazard.

Based upon an understanding of the standard work practices and policies adopted by Pacific Northwest Bell and specifically the requirement that the vault be supplied continuously with fresh air from outside, it is our conclusion that there exists no health hazard due to the possible inhalation of airborne contaminants.

It is not known whether the material in the water may cause some dermal irritation. For this reason we recommend that either the working area be washed free of the material or that workers wear appropriate gloves or protective devices on their hands to prevent contact of the skin with any of the contamination.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding this report, please do not hesitate to contact me at (206) 543-9711.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Schumacher Teaching Associate

Robert L. Schumarke

RLS: se

cc: Steve Cant, L&I